## Index to Advertisements.

P	nare.	Col	Page	a. Col.
Amusements	7	- 5	Musical Instruments 7	- 5
Amouncements	8	6	New Publications 9	177
Bankers and Brokers	7	3	Ocean Steamers 3	
Roard and Rooms	7	4	Professional 3	
Business Chances	3	5	Proposals 3	
Business Notices	4	1	Real Estate 7	1663
Dividend Notices	7	3	Religious Notices 3	1977
Excursions		- 6	Special Notices 2	. 9
Financial		4	Situations Wanted 3	200
natruction	45	24	Steamboats and R. R. Q	200
Marriages and Deaths	3	6	Summer Resorts 7	20
Miscellaneous	7	- 5	Teachers 2	
M scellaneous	8	- 6	The Turt 7	

## Business Notices.

OFFICE FURNITURE
In Great Variety, manufactured by
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fultons, New York,
Desks, Library Tables, &c.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage free in the United States.

1 Very 6 Months, 3 Mo Postage free in the United States. 3 Months.

1 Year. 6 Months. 3 Months.

1 Year. 1 Months.

1 Year. 1 Months. 3 Months.

1 Year. 1 Months.

1 Year. 2 Months.

2 Letter.

Hy Postal Note the remitter will please write on the Note

For THE NEW YORK TERMINE.

Main office of THE TRIBUSE, 154 Nassaust., New York AdMain office of THE TRIBUSE, 174 Nassaust., New York.

Main office of THE TRIBUSE, 154 NASSABLAS, New York AdGress all correspondence simply "THE TRIBUNE," New York,

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE,

Advertisements for publication in THE TRIBUNE,

Advertisements for publication in THE TRIBUNE,

and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New York:

Branch Office, 1238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

No. 953 Broadway, between 72d and 23d sts., till 8 p. m.

No. 368 West Twenty third st, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 760 Third are, near Forty seventh st, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

No. 208 East One hundred and twenty-fifth st., 4 to 8 p. m.

Union Square, No. 153 Fourth are, cor, of Fourteenth-st.

WASHINGTON—1,322 F.st. LONDON—26 Bedford-st., Strand.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Views of a Liberal Unionist on the political situation in England. === Verdict against Sir Charles Dilke in the Crawford divorce case. \_\_\_ The Eclipse Stakes won by Bendigo. Government defence in the case of the Ella M. Doughty. - Cutting still in a Mexican

CONGRESS,-Both branches in session. - Senate: Decision not to tavestigate the Payne bribery case by a vote of 44 to 17. === House: Senate amendments to the Oleomargarine bill agreed to. Lively debate on the New-York Harbor appropriation. Chairman Turner's game spoiled. \_\_\_\_ The Morrison resolution.

Dom: STIC .- New testimony about the bombthrowers in Chicago. = A girl brutally murdered at Franklin, Ohio, \_\_\_\_ Searching for the murderer of Mattie Randall at Morris, Conn. A conflict between ranchmen and farmers looked for in Texas. ==== Explosion of a dynamite bomb in Chicago, ==== The Washington Park races, ==== To organize a County Democracy in Boston,

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- "Steve" Brodie jumped from the Bridge in safety. \_\_\_\_ The Rev. Mr. Van Den Brock sent to jail. = A receiver for the Navarro apartment houses applied for .=== Anniversary of General Grant's death. === Need of a new General Sessions court-room, ==== New-Yorks beaten by Philadelphias, Brooklyns by Louisvilles and the Mets by St. Louis, - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 74.24 cents. Stocks dull and generally lower, closing weak in figures.

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day: Warmer, fair weather, followed by light rains. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 82°; lowest, 66°; average, 73°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNK n ailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the activess being changed as often as desired. THE PAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The first anniversary of General Grant's death may remind some of his many admirers that no proper tomb yet protects his remains, and that no monument has yet been raised to mark his resting place. So far, only \$130,000 has been subscribed for the purpose. People remark that such projects advance slowly. would be creditable to the patriotism of this Nation if the building of Grant's monument were an exception to the rule.

In a moment of good sense-perhaps a sense of its utter uselessness-the Democratic minority in the House yesterday ceased from filibustering and let the majority agree with the Senate's amendments to the Oleomargarine bill. It now goes to the President for approval. A due regard for his own political interests and those of his party will probably induce Mr. Cleveland to sign the measure. The farmers would be justly indignant if a law they have so long desired should fail at this stage of the struggle against bogus butter.

The adverse decision of the General Term in Poughkeepsie does not of course end the existence of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, for this is a question that the Court of Appeals will be asked to pass on. It is likely, however, that this opinion will be upheld and the way thus made clear for other companies which are anxious to possess the field. As matters now stand, the Kings County Company is simply an obstacle in the way of rapid transit in Brooklyn, and the sooner its legal status-or lack of status-is determined,

The decision in the second trial of the Dilke-Crawford divorce suit is against Sir Charles Dilke, and it is to be hored that now the nauseating matter may be dropped. No possible good has resulted from this re-trial, but additional harm has been done to the character of everybody connected with it. The actual defendant, Sir Charles Dilke, has placed himself in a worse light than before, for the only conclusion deducible from the jury's verdict is that he has sworn falsely from beginning to end; and the judge himself insinuated as much. The English have long been given to criticising the morality of the French people. It might De well now for them to keep quiet on that sublect for some time to come.

The crying evil due to the lack of accommodation for the trial of bail cases is apparently not remedied by the proposed extension of the General Sessions building. The judges and the District-Attorney agree that the changes suggested would interfere too much with the public business, and they have written to the Public Works Commissioner to that effect. The rooms occupied by the Receiver of Taxes, which are practically vacant for several months of the year, are earnestly desired for the use of the criminal courts, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment might wisely consider some means of obtaining them for the General Sessions. It is hardly worth while to under-Like to carry out any olan not approved by the officials principally concerned.

The foolhardy performance of the man Gra-

barrel has borne fruit already, for yesterday a crack-brained boot-black jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge to the East River below. He was not killed, nor injured so far as is now known. He is in prison, but it is not quite clear that he can be held on the charge of suicide, on which the police arrested him. He isn't dead; nor did he mean to kill himself. He jumped for a bet, or for fame. So on what can a charge of attempted self-murder rest ? Possibly disorderly conduct might have been proved, but the chances are that he must be speedily released to enjoy a full measure of glory as the Hero of the Fourth Ward. Unfortunately, foolhardiness is something that cannot always be prevented by laws and ordinances.

According to an influential Liberal-Unionist who speaks through The Tribune's special cable dispatches this morning, his party leaders will have nothing to do with the next British Ministry. Doubtless this statement may now be accepted as indisputable. Not so much can be said, however, for the reason assigned therefor, namely, that the Irish question will soon be removed from the sphere of practical politics, and that on most other points the Liberal-Unionists would have to disagree with the Conservatives. Removed from politics! To an impartial observer, at this distance. the Irish matter seems just to have obtained firm footing as a question of practical English politics, from which it will hardty be moved untit the reasonable wishes of Ireland are granted. An argument in favor of this view of the situation is supplied by the 1,240,000 Home-Rule votes lately cast in England, Scotland and Wales.

NULLIFYING THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW. The systematic course pursued by Democratic officials to nullify the Civil Service law is shown by their method of reorganizing the Examining Boards in the principal cities of the country. The rules forbid the appointing officer from having access to the list of eligibles. This is to prevent him from hunting up the political record of each person on the list, and thus being able to exclude from office such persons as will not prove serviceable partisans. The examiners also, if so inclined, can assist applicants in getting on the eligible list, without particular regard to their qualifications. Hence the appointing officer who controls the Examining Board, and has access to the list of eligibles, is as much master of the | ing at nearly the same rate, situation as if there were no Civil law on the statute books.

The first thing the Democratic officials did was to reorganize the Examining Boards, and to have their private secretaries and chief deputies-who do not pass Civil Service exammations-made the chairmen and secretaries of these Examining Boards. This is what protection has not yet been broken down by Collector Hedden did; and the same thing was done in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Cleveland and other large cities. It was a complete revolution of the existing practice when the Democrats came into office. For instance, in the Custom House in this city, the officers of the Examining Board were not appointees of the Collector, and were entirely independent of any power exercised by him. Under this changed system the Civil Service law has become a dead letter; and the foundation has been laid for sweeping it out of existence as useless. This attempt was made by the Democrats in this Congress, but it was defeated by the Republicans. But if the exclusive appointment of Pemocrats goes on under the law, without regard to fitness, it is fair to presume that no great effort will be made to retain it on the statute books. The new Civil Service Commission not only winked but openly abetted this method of evading the law. It changed the regulations to permit Collector Hedden to oust the old officers of the Examining Board. Stung by the criticisms on its acts it has now ordered that a private secretary or chief deputy shall not be either chairman or stituting the Board of Examiners so that at least the majority of its members will be desires to enforce the law.

But the whole trouble lies with the Presiviolate the law, and retains them in office when law be nullified and brought into contempt. he would do, and it is what the Democrats expected of him. He may be slow in meeting their wishes in this respect, but he will meet of this State.

THE DVNAVITE CLAUSE.

the ground that it is superfluous. He states is to pretend to be somebody else. that all the outrages of this kind committed in London have fallen within the category of ex-1842. These plots again-t life and property involve marder and arson and consequently, in his judgment, can be dealt with effectively under the existing law, and a modification of it is not needed, at all events until the British Government have attempted to secure the extradition of dynamite criminals under it and have failed to accomplish their object,

This objection is not well grounded. The offence of wantonly destroying, or of maliciously attempting to destroy, public or private property with dynamite would be madequately de aned as either murder or arson. It is a compound crime with characteristics that invest it clause of the Treaty of 1842 had provided for the surrender of dynamite criminals so astute a lawyer as Lord Herschell, who aided Mr. Phelps in perfecting the new convention, would not have inserted the words "Maheious injuries to property whereby the life of any person shall be endangered." There have been attempts of this kind in London in which the damage from explosion was trivial and there was no loss of life-not a mar, weman or child injured. The evidence would not have sustained a charge of marder or arson; yet the British courts, ii those guilty of the outrage had been arrested, would have sentenced them to penal servitude for life. The fact that a special statute was passed by Parliament, imposing exceptional penalties for dynamite outlages, indicates that the ordinary laws relating to murder and arson were imadequate. The provisions of the old Treaty

were equally ineffective. It would be more reasonable for the Boston Congressman to take the ground that the new Treaty designates a novel crime of recent origin that is not defined in the United States statutes, and con-equently cannot be made at present a ground for international action. If the Treaty be ratified, Congress will be under obligations to pass an act making "malicious injury to propty whereby the life of any person shall be endangered" a penal offence. The statutes of certain States may refer definitely to the crime, but it is unknown to the Federal statutes. As the treaty provides that the injuries shall constitute a crime "according to the laws of both contracting parties," it will be necessary, in tend. But they expected the police to inter- bear such things pretty good-naturedly, but really,

criminal law.

SIXTY MILLIONS. The official return of immigration at principal ports during the last fiscal year has just been made. Unfortunately it omits the immigration from Canada and Mexico altogether, the present Administration having preferred to give no information regarding the additions to population from either quarter because defects in the law render it impossible to give absolutely accurate information. Hence the public is compelled to guess at the increase from British America, which during the last fiscal year was 38,600. The immigration from Mexico is insignificant. The total number of immigrants reported from six principal districts, usually about 95 per cent of the entire immigration, was 328,917 for the last year, a decline of 6 per cent compared with the year preceding. Assuming that there has been as great a decrease in the unmigration from Canada also, chronicled during the year, the addition to population by foreign immigration must have bee not less than 365,217 during the last year.

The most accurate estimate yet made of the increase of population from year to year is by adding 2 per cent for increase by excess of births over deaths, and the number of immigrants from other countries, Reckoning on that method from the census of 1880, it appear that the population of the United States, July 1, 1886, is 60,025,000. It is presumably a little larger, because the estimate for unre ported immigration is probably low. doubtedly the United States now has more than 60,000,000 of people. China has about seven times as many inhabitants; British India has about 4 1-4 times as many, and the Czar of press. Russia rules over about 66 per cent more subjects than the inhabitants of this country. But excepting these the United States surpasses all nations in population, having one-third more than Germany had at the last census. France and Austro-Hungary, numbering each about 37,500,000, have together about a quarter more than the population of the United States. Great Britain, Beigium, the Netherlands, and Spain, taken together, but slightly outnumber this nation; Italy, Greece, Roumania, and Turkey also together slightly outnumber the United States. But this nation is gaining rapidly, while no other considerable power is advance

Sixty millions of people-atterly defenceles in all their rich scaports, because demagogues in Congress fancy that the people prefer economy to the means of self-defence. Sixty millions of people-who produce more and consume more than any other population of one hundred mill ions on earth, because the Republican system of repeated assaults of the party now in power Sixty millions of people-dependent on the charity of foreigners for the transportation of our mails to some foreign countries, because a reform Admin stration refuses to obey a law enacted a year ago to provide more liberally than before for the needs of commerce. Sixty millions of people-who are raid by about a third of their number in sixteen States, because the Constitution and laws of the Nation are in those States systematically violated.

THE LATEST TRICK. Here is one deception going about daily to as well be exposed. When any defender of a protective tariff makes a motion in Congress, the free trade journals with one consent call him a "high protectionist." The object is to cheat the unwary into the notion that those who oppose him are only moderate or ordinary protectionists, and complain only of the height of his protectionism. The men who never dare to avow their real belief or aim, who go about and to want what they do not, and who never get so furious as when an honest secretary of the Examining Board. This will man calls them by their right name, have made not prevent the continued violations of the three or four names so odious already, by steallaw. That can only be accomplished by con- ing and wearing them, that it is almost an independent of the appointing officers; and and organized "Free Trade" clubs or leagues, this will be done by the Commission, if it and considered themselves too brave to associate with people who did not like that name, and yet, as Mr. George has shown, they dent. So long as he continues to belie his were in fact "spurious free traders" all the professions by appointing officials who will time. They never meant real free trade, but only British free trade. Presently that name they are caught doing it, just so long will the began to smell bad, and then they called themselves "revenue tariff men" just long enough That is precisely what Republicans said that to make that phrase odious. Next they made the name of "tariff reformers" as odious as the same persons and others, by the same abuse. have made the name "civil service refermers." them in the end, just as he did when Governor | Now they are trying to get themselves called moderate protectionists or ordinary protectionists, and any man who opposes their devices they call a high protectionist. Toese dodgers Representative Collins, of Boston, objects are perfectly aware that they have become so to the dynamite clause of the new Treaty on offensive to the country that their only chance

A protective duty is protective, whether it is high or low. If it suffices to build up a home andiable crimes included in the Treaty of industry and to defend it against crippling foreign competition, though it be only 10 per cent, it is as truly protective and to all gennine protectionists as satisfactory as if it were ten times as much. But if it does not suffice to build up a home industry or to defend it against crippling foreign competition, it does not protect, whether high or low, and in that case the higher it is the worse it is. The duty of lawmakers is to frame a law which will honestly do the work for which it is advocated, and if any duty called protective is not high enough to protect, there is not a genuine protectionist who will not say that it ought to be either made high enough or else abandoned. with an individuality of its own. If the tenth If a duty does build up a home source of supply, it insures cheapness in the end. If it is just low enough not to build up a home source of supply, it burdens the people as far as it possibly can, without doing any good. Whether high or low, in that case it is a nuisance, and ought to be raised or abolished.

The word "high," therefore, involves a deception. There is no high protection, and no low protection; a man either believes in protection or he does not. Just now the country is cursed with a set of men who want British free trade, or "spurious free trade," but have not pluck enough to say so. These are the men who are pretending that "they are as much in tayor of protection as anybody, but they are not high protectionists." The plain truth is

CAPITALISTS-ALL WHO SAFE.

imes belog the people who use them. One gets a curious glimpse into the state of mind which prevails somewhat widely among work ers, in reading the testimony against the bombmurderers at Chicago. These infamous creatures, it appears, gloated over the murderous missives as "good fodder for the capitalists, and the police who might try to protect worth the candle. the capitalists." But what was meant by the capitalists "f These conspirators intended to draw a crowd in an open lot. They knew that besides laborers of different sorts hardly anybody except street loafers would at-

clude this extraditable offence in the National | tion of individual rights and property were as sailed, and they meant to massacre the police, as they did. What capitalists had anything

to do with the business? In the same sense, half-crazed creatures talk of "the capitalistic press" of this city. What do they mean? Any press that has not a capitalist of some sort behind it, whether it advocates the interests of dynamiters, of socialists, of trades unions, of unorganized laborers, or of employers, is a poor sort of thing, not capable of exerting much influence for good or evil. The people who prate about the capitalistic press do not want a press without any capital. They do not imagine that such a press would be of any use to them. What do they mean? Or are they so far befogged by their own big words that they do not know what they mean?

In a vague and dim way, these persons are aware that all civilized society, as at present or ganized, is hostile to them and their designs All civilized society upholds the right of the man who has earned and saved anything to which is not quite probable in view of events the fruits of his labor and self-denial. It is perfectly aware that it could not exist, that barbarism would come instantly, if it did not uphold the rights of those who earn and save. To the persons who want to live without earning and saving, civilized society is necessarily hostile, and they know it. Thus they are angry at civilized society, and at all order and defenders of order, and particularly at the police and the public journals. Because the police defend in their property rights those who have earned and saved anything, the Anarchists denounce the police as the tools of capital. Because the public journals uphold the rights of every man who has earned and saved, against the lazy and thievish who would live without earning and saving, they are denounced as "the capitalistic

What a man earns and saves is of no use to him, unless he is protected in the free enjoyment and employment of it. He might better throw it into the sea than invest it in a man ufacturing establishment, and then divest him self of all right to choose what men he will employ, or what wages he will pay. Capital would not be saved, that is to say labor would starve, if the owners of capital had not the right so to employ it as to gain something by its use. Every worker has an ambition to be come an employer; to save enough to set up a business for himself. As soon as he does this he becomes a capitalist, and then he realizes that he does not want to throw away what he has earned and saved, nor to risk it without profit. If he cannot employ labor at some safe prefit for his capital, he declines to employ labor at all, and waits. That is just what many capitalists are doing now, because of the unreasonable demands of workers, and the conduct of law-breakers and Anarchists. The results of that state of things are not beneficial to honest laborers of any sort.

The self-styled "Regulators" who have been killing negroes in Newton County, Miss., for preiming to work on farms in that part of the State. have been earrying the boycott to its logical extreme. If a man may ruin another's business for not complying with his tyrannical demands he might as well have the privilege of putting him out of the way entirely.

When Fire Commissioner Purroy won his pugi-

listic taurels he was a member of the Board of Aldermen and chairman of a committee appointed to investigate Controller Green. In his report Purroy charged Green with " making the interests of defraud the innocent and unwary, which may the city subordinate to the satisfaction of his person, I animosities," and with "surrounding himself with servile and soulless tools ready at his command either to influence public legislation or to blacken character." In view of Purroy's course in the Fire Department ex-Controller Green ought to send him a copy of that report, substituting the name Purrey for Green.

It is interesting to listen to the Cable Company's talk of a seventy-miles ride for five cents. How continually pretending to be what they are not many passengers will be found who will ride seventy miles on a street-car just for the satisfaction of getting it all for a nickel?

"Bismarck" Keenan, who is summering in Canada, and boodle Alderman Kirk, are members of the Democratic State Committee. They are opposed insult to apply them to anybody. Time was | to holding a State Convention. Keenan has written when they assembled with flourish of trumpets to his proxy that "there is no need of starring up matters this year, as we will carry the State anyway." Matters have been pretty well sticred up for Keenan and his friends, but there is need of considerable more activity in that way, particularly in the District-Attorney's office. As Keenan has long been a powerful leader in the Democratic ranks his advice on the question of holding a convention will probably be followed.

A Brooklyn paper speaks of a "shark-sighted policy." We are not exactly in a position to say, but it is possible that this may be the kind of policy that Mr. Cleveland has pursued toward his Attorney-General. On second thoughts, though, we incline to the belief that this suggestion is too uncomplimentary to the shark.

The New-England fishermen have issued an in-

dignant circular complaining that instead of affording them protection the Government has encouraged the Canadians in their repressive measures. The truth of this statement cannot fairly be questioned. Two months ago Congress passed a bill authorizing the President by proclamation to deny to Canadian vessels all rights and privileges retused to American vessels trading in Canadian ports. The Canadian Government issued a proclamation denying commercial privileges to American fishing vessels, and it followed up the declaration by various repressive acts, even ordering away vessels engaged in purchasing fish of Canadians for sardine packing. But nothing has been done at Washington, and the President has refused to take advantage of the act passed almost unanimously by Congress to meet the case. It is true that Secretary Bayard has denounced the course of the Canadians as "unjust," "reprehensible" and an "interference with a recognized and legitimate trade," but mere words count for nothing. The fishermen believe, with apparent good reason, that Secretary Bayard cares more for his own opinion as to the advantage of a new fishery treaty than he does for the interests of American fishermen.

More watening of city contractors while executing their contracts would mean less trouble when

The Eccher Family Journal makes some excellent observations respecting the norrible Dilke scandal, which seem to indicate that at last it looks upon chas ity not only as a great virtue but as one of the greatest of virtues, and upon offences against it as never "consistent with the possession of ALL the qualities which ennoble human nature and digmfy human life and make human progress possible,"

The franchise given away by the Subway Commission will probably prove more valuable than that of the Broadway Railroad; and yet the Comthat they are not honest, and that is the only | mission has taken no steps to secure the city any return for it. If the interests of the city had been properly guarded the franchises that it has given away would render enough return annually to pay one-ball the cost of maintaining the city government. But no profit is gained from experience in

> The lightning tried its hand at roasting chickens out in East New-York the other day. If it wants to do something really worth while, why doe n't it pick out the Department of Justice in Washington as an object to experiment on ! There's game well

There is always more or less of bad language used at each session of Congress. There are men of bad manners everywhere, and of course some of them are sent to Washington, where they fight and swear and talk just as they would at home. The people ham in going through the Niagara rapids in a order to render the new clause operative, to in- fere when laws and government for the protect within the last ten days, there seems to have been

rather more scandalously bad language used at the Capitol than is usual. Perhaps it is the hot weather. But whatever it was, both Senators and Representatives should stop short. They are not hurting the Nation's good name of course; but their own reputations are suffering.

PERSONAL.

by a Cunard Line steamer on September 18.

Professor H. H. Boyesen, who with his family ccupies for the summer a cottage on the "Clift" at Nantucket, is engaged in writing a novel, to be pul-lished during the fail. Dr. Douglass, General Grant's friend and physician, is

spending the summer quietly in town in his flat in the Bella apartment-house. He was benefited by his trip South last spring, but has not yet entirely recovered from the strain endured throughout General Grant's

has been announced, began his missionary labors in St. Louis, where he worked with and lived in the family of the Rev. Dr. Ellot. One day the Ellots had just sat down to dinner when Dall rushed 16, exclaimed, "The worst case yet?" snatched the dish of rosst meast from the table and rushed away again, to give it to a poor family he had discovered.

thing better than a coarse straw mattress in a barely

The Rev. Dr. John G. Oakley, paster of the Church of the Saviour, will leave New-York on Monday, in company

Civil Service Commission to Local Examining Board at Custom House-Make inquiry and report whether Collector Hedden has violated the Civil Service law in

tary and adviser of Collector Hedden, and chairman of the Examining Board to the Civil Service Commission. J. M. Comstock, ex-chairman of the Board, has violated the law, having furnished to me an eligible list of candidates, which I thereby used, violating the law myself.

Oh, the fly's a riser early Now a days,
And he makes the slooper sariy
With his lays:
He is very, very fresh
And he has an eye for flesh
To amaze.

He's a most persistent fellow-

Well he knows a perfect sleeping

If he thought that you would strike him

than "Sam" Jones in the great Southwest. thew from Mordecal, int I've sorted things out. jest as he likes."

An Austin poet entered the sauctum of The Crosby

ion. You see if I say it is no good you will not believe it, and if I say it is good. Fil not believe it myself. The best way for me to do is not to express any opinion at all. I don't eare to commit myself.—[Texas Siftings. In his latest prospectus the editor of The Arizona. five years. The machine in question can be placed in the bottom of a hen's nest, and when Biddy lays an egg it gently seizes it (the egg) and by an ingenious device stamps upon it the day of the month on which it was laid. Then a little spring flies out and throws the hen off the nest before she can say Jack Robinson, after which a bell rings to notify you that an egg has been laid. When these machines are in general use it will be no longer possible to put back number eggs on the marker. Walk up to our sanctum, gents, and when you lay down the dust for five years, you can take home one of these wonderful machines. N. B. The Editor of The

In this city, not long ago, a bank director asked the cashier: "Is Mr. — good I" "That depends on whether you inquired in a Godward or manward sense," replied the cashier. "I mean manward, of course," said the director. "In a Godward sense," remarked the cashier, "Mr. — is very good. A No. I. No man in the church can pray louder. But in a manward sense, I am sorry to say that he is tricky." It is sufficient to say that the note of Mr. — was not discounted.—[Cieveland

THE QUESTION OF A STATE CONVENTION.

POINTS IN FAVOR OF ONE.

From The Troy Times.

The Utica Heralis, considering the question of a Republican convention this fail, says:

No need exists for the restatement of Republican principles. The National platform of 18-4 remains a satisfactory declaration of the cread and purposes of the Republican party, and the platform of 18-50 in this State calls for no radical modification. The evidence has not yet been submitted that a convention will have enough to do to justify the coming together of the delegates or, if they were associated, to work out any particular benefit to any one. The situation is liable to change, if a pronounced demands abould arise later for a convention a call ought to be issued. At present there is not evidence of any such general demand.

To which the Herald inight have added the further

The prompt to be issued. At present there is not evidence of any such general demand.

To which the Heraid might have added the further remark that at present there is no indication that the Republican party is aware a state convass is to be made this fail, that members of Concress are to be closted and members of the Assembly chosen who are to vote for a United States Senator next winter. Very few people have given the subject of holding a State convention any consideration, and those who have seek to get tid of it in the least troublesome manner, tien eraily the first conclusion is against a convention, but as men reflect more and more upon the question they almost invariably come to regard a convention as essential to Republican success this fail. The Heraid thinks the National platform of 1881 and the State platform of 1885 constitute asatisfactory declaration of principles. So they did for the years and campaigns of which they were a part; but we do not quite comprehend now much that is in the National platform has any relation to the issues in a State election, and we are quite certain that there are affirmations of principles in the platform anolyted at Saratoga last year that would not be approved by a convention this year.

THE CONVENTION SHOULD BE HELD.

THE CONVENTION SHOULD BE HELD.

THE CONVENTION SHOULD BE HELD.

From the senect county News.

The Republican State Committee has not decided up till the present moment whether we will or not hold a State convention this fail. The convention from the state expressed by the Republican press throughout the State is decidedly in favor of holding a convention. The only objection that is urged against holding a convention this year is the expense, when the only nonmation to be made is for judge of the Court of Appeals. Those Republican editors who argue in this way assume apparently that conventions are held only for the purpose of making important nominations. This is a mistaken opinion. The real benefit that comes from a State convention is the active party spirit that it recalls to life, the seal, enthusiasin and devotion to party principle that it revivitles like a burning flame that cannot be quenched until the poils close and the verdict is rendered. Let the convention be held.

RHODE ISLAND LEADING IN PROHIBITION.

his visit to Central America had no political significance, but that he went unersty to make arrangements for tak-ing his family to Costa Rica next winter, as this chuste did not agree with the health of his children. A large number of prominent Central Americans were at the

Mrs. Langtry will sail for this country from Liverpool

These apartment houses are famous as the finest dwellings of the kind in this country. They are eight in per and are known as the Barcelona, the Madrid,

The Rev. Charles H. A. Dall, whose death at Calcutta

The late Archbishop Guibert of Paris observed his vow of loverty to the end of his life, and never slept on any

The late Captain Weir, United States Army, was drilled in the same awkward squad of the 7th Regiment with Generals Rodney C. Ward and Molineux. During the greater part of the confluement of Jeff Davis, Cap-tain Weir was Post Adjutant at Fortress Mouroe.

with the Chaplain of the Senate and the Rev. E. M. Gar-ton, for San Francisco. They intend to visit the Yosem-ite, the Yellowstone Park and the Garden of the Gods.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

making removals and appointments.

Answer of "Poob-Bah" A. D. Parker, private secre-

THE FLY.

Is the fly;
You may kick the bedstead mellow,
Or may try,
But you cannot frighten him;
He'll return with greater vim
By-and-by.

From pretense; And he knows, when he is creeping, Is your rage, but still he goes O'er the flesh that you expose And through rents.

With your dist.
Or if you were up just like him,
He'd desist;
For the names of lazy men
He has written with a pen
On his list.

S. W. Wesley, the cowboy evangelist, is a bigger man norn," he says, "In Missouri, but when I was a three-year-ole I riz to the enormity of the fact an' went to Texas. One dark night I saddied a gray filly an' rode out into Texas. Yes, sir, it was my third birthday. I was brought up on the frontier, an' until a year ago was a cowboy. Every one knew me. I was branded all over with the devil's irons; yes, sir. One day a year ago, things bein' corpse-like on the frontier, I drouped over into Anderson County, jest to get a swaller of civiliza. tion. I had several, so to speak. Happened into meeting one night and there was Major Penn, an evangelist, firin' red-not Bible into the crowd. Before that I'd been a sort of Maverick, knockin' around without no owner ; but that night the Lord jest lassoed me, branded me an' says, 'Now you caper on my ranch,' an' I've been adoin' Way, a year ago I didn't know Matman can jump a quotashun from the Bible that I don't know why I'll-I'll swaller my hat or eat him blood-raw

editor, Colonel Short:

"Here is a little gen I've just dashed off. Read it and give me your cannot opinion about it."

Colonel Short took the gem, and after reading it over,

eaid: Howler says: "Now is the time to subscribe. We have just invented a very useful little machine, which we will send to every one who subscribes for The Howler for Paralyzer lies as usual when he says that we were drunk

It is said that the fine and aromatic tobacco of Cuba is growing scarcer every year, and that its degeneraion is due to the exhaustion of the land and the abuse of Peruvian guano as a fertilizer. The United States produces yearly about 200,000,000 pounds, and to make cigars 7,000,000 pounds of tobacco for fillers are bought in Cuba.

The Rev. Dr. Bartol, of Boston, told the Concord philosophers the other day that he would not abolish nell if he could. He thinks it is a good gymnasium for

From The Providence Star.

"If prohibition succeeds in Runds is said," said one of the Massachusetts editors at Newport, yesterday, "it will sweep like wildfire through our State. Our people are all ready to smend our constitution as so n as they see a practical demonstration of its successful enforcements to near home." It would be no mean honor for our little State to have taken the lead in New-England in this great movement.

MORIGAGES ON NAVARRO'S APARTMENTS SEEKING TO FORECLOSE THEM-ASKING FOR A RE-CEIVER-VARIOUS COMPLICATIONS. The Navarro department houses at Fifty-

eighth and Fifty-ninth ats., extending from Seventh nearly to Sixth-ave., have after various attempts finally got into the courts in proceedings begun by the Mutual Life Insurance Company to foreclose a first mortgage upon them for \$1,040,000 with additional claims for some \$19,000. A releiver of the property is also saked for. The matter was before Justice Barrett for hearing yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers.

the Lisbon, the Cordova, the Valencia, the Granada, the Salamanca and the Tallosa, They

are estimated to be worth at least \$6,900,000.

Jose F. Navarro conceived the scheme of these buildings.

and he set out to make them magnificent structures. He

succeeded. They are fourteen stories high, are built to

inclose a fine courtyard, are of brick and stone with rick

ornamentation and are all striking in appearance, forming a splendid pile. They are one of the great sights of New-York. One standing in the courtyard seems but a

TROUBLE OVER BIG HOUSES

pigmy, so high do the structures tower above him. They are fire-proof, with fine halls and finishings throughou in keeping. Mr. Navarro, from all that can be learned took the erection of the structures. His plan, on a large scale, was identical with that of many builders. He put in some money himself—said to be \$500,000—and raised the rest by first and second mortgages the buildings. The Mutual Life and the New-York Life Insurance companies each loaued \$1,000,000 and took first mortgages, said a gentleman vesterday who is thoroughly informed on the history of the enterprise. "But," continued he, "Mr. Navarro in undertaking this scheme cut his cloth too small for his customer, or rather he did not have cloth enough for he purpose. The fault lay with the architect, who esti-mated the cost of the buildings at about half of what is turned out to be. The result was a natural one. Mr. Navarro has found himself in a predicament. He undertook to raise money for the purpose by giving first mortgages on the prop-erty to insurance companies. The Mutual and the New-York Life Insurance Companies each loaned \$1,000,000 on these mortgages, Mr. Navarro himself put la \$500,000 and he raised \$500,000 more through other mortgages. He leased each apartment on ninety-nine years' leases. Finding that the buildings were going to cost so much more than he had expected, he necessary to look around for some one to help him through. He found that one in James J. McComb, who took \$2,000,000 in second mortgages. Time went on and Mr. Navarro did not pay the interest or taxes on the mortgages and the Mutual Company began a foreclosure suit. Efforts were made to stop this action and to adjust matters. Mr. McComb would not pay the interest on the first mortgages, as he was asked, because he would have no security for reimbursement, but he offered to give security for the payment of the interest with the interest on that, thus protecting himself and the interest of the holders of the first mortgage bonds. But no, they wanted each or nothing, and so the suit went on. The fact is that Mr. Navarro finis himself in a tight place. He had a large income from sugar plantations at one time, but this has fallen off, I believe, and he now has a pretty good load to carry in this matter."

From various sources it is learned that financial matters around the Navarro apartment nouses have been in a mixed condition. Efforts have been made to adjust the difficulties, associations have been formed and new persons have been taken into the enterprise. Last Mutual Life Insurance determined to foreclose and then began a war between

determined to foreclose and then began a war between the attorneys of the insurance company. Thomas C. Watson and Charles E. Miller, on the one slie, and Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming for Mr. Navarro, on the other. General Tuomas H. Hubbard kept an eye on the interest of Mr. McComb.

The lessees of the houses became alarmed over their status, lest the dwellings should be sold over their heads and they be left out in the cold. They claimed rights paramount to those of the holders of first and second mortgages, and so anded difficulties to the legal tangle. The whole matter came to an open legal issue yesierday before Justice Barrett. Messrs. Miller and Watson appearest for the Matual Life, A. J. Vanderpost and James R. Cuming for Mr. Navarro and James Clyne, who has put money in the venture and also has all along represented Mr. Navarro in the management, while other lawyers looked out for the interests of the lessees and the holders of other mortgages. The aut was brought treat. Beared for the Mithial Infe, A.S., sanderpost, and James B. Cuming for Mr. Navarro and James Clyne, who has put money in the venture and also has all along represented Mr. Navarro in the management, while other lawyers looked out for the interests of the lessees and the holders of other mortgages. The suit was brought against Messrs, Navarro and Clyne, the Mercantile Tract Company and the apartment associations controlling the Barcelona, the Cordova, the Lisbon and the Madrid houses, the four in which the Muthal Life's mortgage is placed in the following amounts: The Barcelona, 1900,000; the Cordova, \$240,000; the Lisbon, \$300,000. On these mortgages no interest has been paid, it is alleged, since September, 1884. The insurance company paid the taxes for 1884 and 1885, amounting to \$81,903,91, and the water rents for that time remained uppaid. It was provided in the mortgage decis that the mortgage should be entitled to the appointment of a receiver, if the interest should not be paid, and the rent was to be applied in satisfaction of any deficiency on foreclosure. Mr. Miller yesterday urged that there was danger that the rents might be just to the insurance company, if they were not so colected, as the defendants were insolvent and nat failed to use the income to keep the property clear of incumbrances. He charged bad faith upon Messrs. Navarro and Clyne in delaying the foreclosure litigation, while at the same time competing the mortgages to increase its expenditures on the property. Mr. Miller asked that the some time competing the mortgages to increase its expenditures on the property. Mr. Miller asked that the some time competing the mortgages to increase its expenditures of the supriment associations, while word behind Messrs. Navarro and Clyne, would make the letting of the apartments difficult. No court of equity would enforce the supulation for the appointment of a receiver; it was devised to increase the served as the suppointment of a receiver, although he did not wish Mr. May have been decided in th

VETERANS BACK FROM ALBANY.

DELIGHTED WITH THEIR HOSPITABLE RECEPTION-THE TIDE OF TRAVEL EBBS.

It was a rather sleepy lot of men that came off of the Albany night boat yesterday morning. They were the returning veterans of the 7th Regiment, who had been tramping over twenty odd miles of Albany pavements in a landable effort to help the capital out in its bi-centennial celebration. "We've had a royally good time," said Colonel Win-

chester, "and have returned without loss or accident. We shall not forget the hospitality of Albany and of our entertainers, the Burgess Corps, until bi-centennials cease to be. In all my thirty-five years' hard service at parading I never saw such an orderly, well-dressed, clean-looking crowd as the one we marched through yesterday. There was not a rowdy along the whole line of march, and it was an awfully long line, too. On the way up the "old boys" made things lively on

the boat. First, Cappa's band serenated the captain of their gallant ship. Then they serenaded the moon, and astly they were put under arrest, tried by court-mari al and condemned to serenade each of the officers of the corps. The penalty was paid in full, to the utter acminiation of sleep. The veterans were too tired for anyhing of that kind on their way back, however. They only sat upon the decks long enough to view the marphing of that kind on teals only sat upon the decks long enough to view the magnificent fireworks that were being set off in Washington Park. Then, when the last pyrotechnic starf of chapting green floated away toward the horizon, the tired voyagers turned in, thankful that the aminirable arrangements of their quartermaster had provided them with such comfortable quarters. There were many on the hoat who would nave given a great deal of money for those same comfortable quarters. People were lying all over the cabin misory, and several sick families were rescued from their misory by the veterans, who yielded their staterooms up to them.

The tide ebbed out of Albany yesterday and left the population nearer mean-water mark than it has been for a week. The Delaware and Hiddson Railway Company moved 47,000 people from Troy alone into Albany on Thursday, and back again during the evening and yesterday morning. The west shore road ran out one train of thirty-eight cars. The day boats yesterday were loaded down to the guards with human freshat and the Central trains were much heavier than usual.

MR. SOIO GOING TO COSTA RICA.

Ex-President Soto, of Honduras, accompanied by his secretary, Joaquin Palma, sailed for Colon on the steamship Acapuico yesterday on their way to Costs Rica. Mr. Soto said to a reporter of THE TRIBUNG that